"A CRYING DISGRACE."

Ill Treatment of the Insane in New York State.

THE UTICA CRIB.

A Barbarous Device for Restraining Unruly Patients.

STRICTURES OF MEDICAL EXPERTS

"The Inspection of Asylums, as at Present Conducted, a Farce."

A startling story in regard to the insane asylums of the State is told below. The disclosures are made by Dr. William A. Hammond, who is an authority on ses of the mind and nervous system, and Dr. E. C. Spitzka, also a prominent physician of this city. A Hamald reporter called on Dr. Hammond and requested an expression of his views on the present condition of the insane asylums in the State

"There has been a great deal of discussion among the medical profession," said the Doctor, "in regard to the manner in which lunatic asylums in this State especially are conducted, although all the asylums in the country are conducted on pretty much the same general plan. As a rule the superin-tendents are not fitted for their duties. They are not conversant with the great advances that have been made in anatomy, physiology and pathology. cial matters of the asylums, looking after the farm and electioneering with members of the Legislature and politicians in general to keep their places. Aside from that, patients are badly treated, not only in regard to their strictly medical management, but also in regard to their physical and moral management. There is an undue use of physical restraint. Patients are put into seclusion in dark rooms, and misoles, mufflers and worst of all that barbarous contrivance known as the 'Utica crib,' are used in estraining them. These restraints are frequently imposed by ignorant and brutal nurses, often without the consent of a physician. These nurses sometimes inflict corporal punishment, beating, flogging, knocking down and stamping upon patients. When tient refusing his food such feeding is often done by these nurses, no physician being present. In one instance the roof of a lady's mouth was torn out by having an apparatus thrust down her throat by a

"The inspection of the insane asyums as conducted by the present Commissioner in Lunacy is a farce. ne superintendents always know when he is coming and prepare for him, and in at least one instance the most brutal conduct was discovered in an institution which he had inspected a short time pre-viously and had declared to be in perfect order and ion. As a consequence of all this our insane asylums are far behind those of Great Britain, in me of which restraint is often dispensed with and there are no locks to the doors or bars to the win dows. The less restraint that is imposed upon a lunatic the less will be require it, as restraint only excites him. There are instances where during surgical operation it becomes necessary, but those are of rare occurrence. Restraint should always be imposed by a physician and a record made of all patients placed under restraint, as is required in all the Eng-

CUT OFF FROM THEIR PRIENDS. "It is also a great wrong that lunatics very often are not allowed to correspond with their friends. Every letter written by a lunatic should be sent, if not to the party addressed at least to some person in authority who would determine whether it should go out of the asylum. Ih England letter boxes are laced in every asylum and the superintendent dare of stop a letter. He is not required to send it to the person addressed, but to a commissioner. In this country an asylum is a close corporation and superintendents do as they please, and poisoning and the grossest outrages were committed near the city of New York and were not known to the public until they were discovered by a reporter. The medical superintendent should be abolished. A lunatic asylum should be organized on the same basis as any other hospital. There should be a score physicians, if necessary, to look after the patients of each institution. A lunatic is a sick man, not possessed by a devil. At present an asylum is ostensibly a place for keeping a patient in safety, and generally he is not properly or safely kept. There is no possible reason why a lunatic hospital should be organized differently from any other hospital, and until that reform is accomplished the grossest out-rages will be committed and the public will know

"The Neurological Society of this city has taken up this subject, and last winter prepared a memorial to the Legislature setting forth the points I have stated. The matter was referred to a committee composed of Mr. Goodwin, of Uties, and Mr. Goebel of this city. They went through the farce of inviting several of us to appear before them. We were treated in a one sided manner. The so-called examination was an outrage. The committee showed no disposition to get at the truth, and the superintendents had private interviews with them the day before the examination. The superintendents were also present when we were examined. We of our own knowledge, although we offered to bring witnesses to sustain our charges. The committee excluded documentary evidence, and by not allowing us to introduce testimony by competent shut out nearly all the facts in our possession, for we do not live in lunatic asylums. S facts, however, we did know of our own knowledge. We testified, for instance, that one of the superintendents who had been a ward politician was appointed as a reward for his political services. He desired to go to the Legislature, but this idea not being agreeable to the political managers and there being no other office for him, he was made superintendent of a lunatic asylum containing over six hundred insane women. In that institution outrages have been discovered. The committee since May last have not yet dared to print the report they made. Things have now gone to such a pitch that a public meeting will soon be held at Cooper Institute, and some of the most prominent persons in New York and elsewhere will be present and many of them will address the meeting on this subject. The matter has got to be a crying disgrace, and something must stop it and place our asylums on as good a basis as those of the continent of Eu-

on as good a basis as those of the continent of Europe?

"No SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT."

"Is there any provision made for the employment of the insane?" asked the reporter.

"With the exception of the Willard and Pough-keepsic asylums and to some extent the asylum at Utica there is no organized system of cupioyment for lunatics. On Ward's and blackwell's isands the insane sit day after day doing nothing. In all probability these two asylums are the worst in the civilized world. Scarcely anything could be more injurious than to allow a lunatic to sit and brood over inscondition. I have nothing to say against the institution at Poughkeepsie or the Willard Asylum. They are properly conducted. Restraint is there at a minimum; occupation at a maximum. I sim speaking especially against the asylums in New York city, and, to some extent, in the State at large; but I believe that the system is bad in all of them. For instance, on Ward's Island there is a general average of twenty or thirty patients in strait jackets and in seclusion, and, notwithistanding, more homicides occur there than in any other asylum in the State. We are going to the Legislature again, and with such a backing that they can't resist us. All we want is an inquiry into the manner in which the asylums are conducted. We are ready with witnesses to show the truth of our allegations, and with such a backing that they can't resist us. All we want is an inquiry into the manner in which the asylums are conducted. We are ready with witnesses to show the truth of our allegations, and with such a backing that they can't resist us. All we want is an inquiry into the manner in which the asylums are conducted. We are ready with witnesses to show the truth of our allegations, and we propose to have such an inquiry if "akea all summer or twenty summers."

At wat asylum did the lady you have mentioned have the roof of her mouth two of an ignorant nurse. I saw the woman myself and examined her throat. I endeavored to bring this evidence before the committee, but they wo "NO SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT."

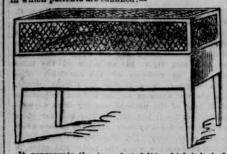
the authorities of the asylum, and I shall be one of her witnesses."

"Will you please describe the 'Utica crib?"

"It is a bed like a child's crib, with slatted sides, eighteen inches deep, six feet long and three feet wide. It has a slatted lid which shuts with a spring lock. A lunatic put in it can barely turn over. There is not as much space between the patient's head and the lid as if he were in a coffin. He is kept in the crib at the will of an attendant, the key being in the possession of the latter and not of a physician. Patients have sometimes died in these cribs. Dr. Mynert, who is an authority, says the crib is a most barbarous and unscientific instrument, because there is already a tendency to a determination of blood to the brain in excited forms of insamity which is increased by the horizontal position in the crib and the struggies of the patient. The crib was introduced by the Superintendent of the Utica Asylum. The padded room could always be substituted for the crib."

THE CAIR.

The following diagram shows the narrow quarters which nationts are confined:—



It represents the iron-slatted lid, which is locked with a spring lock. The lid opens like a piano top. Under is the bed, which is 18 inches below the lid, the crib being 6 feet long and 3 feet wide.

Dr. Hammond went on to say that within a period of about a year four homicides had occurred in the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. In one instance a patient was besten to death by an attendant, in another an attendant was killed by a patient, in a third a patient was thrown off the wharf and drowned by another patient, and in a fourth an attendant, who was probably almost insane himself, was ordered to give a hot bath to a lunatic who was parsiyzed, and after getting him into the bathub and turning on the hot water the attendant left the poor wretch and he was literally boiled to death. In this asylum also the "Utica crib" is habitually used.

"In regard to the organization of lunatic asylums," said Dr. Hammond in conclusion, "there is much to be said, and it is just here that the reformation must begin if we expect to do much toward alleviating the condition of the insane. The absolute and irresponsible power of the superintendents must be taken away. There must be resident physicians or internes to carry out the directions of a corps of visiting physicians and surgeons constituting the medical board. No reasonable person can doubt the advantages of such a change. The feeling of mystery which the public now entertains in regard to insane asylums would disappear; there would be a body of men charged with the medical supervision of the institution and its immates, and with no other duties. There would be a body of men charged with the medical supervision of the institution and its immates, and with no other duties. There would be a body of the institution and its immates, and with no other duties. There would be a body of the institution and its immates, and with no other duties. There would be a body of the institution and its immates, and with no other duties. There would be a body of the institution and its imm subject of insanity was but little understood by the great body of the profession, there was some excuse for the existence of the superintendent, but now that psychological medicine forms a part of the curriculum of all the more prominent medical schools, when there are many journals especially devoted to it, when even almost every number of the general medical periodicals has one or more articles on this subject, and when the best contributions to the science come not from the officers of the asylums, but from those who have nothing to do with such institutions, it is time to change all this and to do away with an office which is simply a reminder of the ignorance of a former age. I do not believe there is a single asylum in the country which could not be supplied with competent medical officers to the great advantage of the asylum. Acts of tyranny and oppression on the part of attendants would be almost impossible, and there would not be, as is now too frequently the case, attempts on the part of the asylum authorities to smother investigation."

be, as is now too frequently the case, attempts on the part of the asylum authorities to smother investigation."

The reporter called at the residence of Dr. Spitzka, who was also a witness before the committee at Albany in regard to asylum abuses. He said, in answer to the reporter's question, that he was willing to give some of the testimony that he offered to the committee.

"It was stated in our complaint," he said, "that there were employed as attending physicians at lunatic asylums, during the years 1876-78 inclusive, young men who were simply medical students. In one instance the Superintendent said this was not true and that only one student was employed in that capacity at his asylum. Now I know of ten such cases in that institution during those years and can give their names. This was easily proven, for whereas the annual reports of the initiation mentioned these young men as M. D.'s the medical college reports gave their names as students. In Pitkin, on Blackwell's Island, was not a physician when appointed to his present position of assistant physician. He was simply a medical student when appointed to his present position of assistant physician. He was simply a medical student when appointed to his present position of assistant physician. He was simply a medical student when he received his appointment. There were eight others, who have since resigned. Most of them graduated after their appointments.

"Two years ago there was a great deal of excite-

signed. Most of them graduated after their appointments.

"Two years ago there was a great deal of excitement over the outrages in the asylum on Biackwell's Island and in the asylum on Ward's Island, where Odenwall and Harrison and others were killed. That year the Commissioners of Charities and Correction issued an order forbudding their employes, whether chaplain, physician, keeper or nurse to converse with reporters or outsiders about what took place in the asylum. For some time after this order things ran on smoothly and there were no outrages, and no Coroner's inquest was held until that arsenic case came up recently on Blackwell's Island, and that was whitewashed. This case was

island, and that was whitewashed. This case was cated by the grosses tengled, according to the confessions of the physicians in charge. They can say what they please, but the fact remains that enough arsenic to kill all the patients in the asylum was left with ignorant nurses hardly more intelligent than the patients themselves, and probably less intelligent than the patients themselves, and probably less intelligent than the patients themselves, and probably less intelligent than the patients in their normal condition.

"I have seen myself outrages perpetrated at asylums. I visited a city asylum and saw two patients in a Utica crib dying. One of them was suffering from paralytic insanity. He was paralyzed to such a coroll not get on his feet. I made a post-mortem examination and found a cerebral hemorrhage, just the thing to be caused by the crib. On Ward's Island they have cribs, stratigicakets and cells, and use them with no sparing hand, but, whether from ignorance or careiessness, these things are imposed upon harmlessly excitable patients. In one instance a murderous iunatic, whose attacks of excitement were always preceded by clear, foreboding signs (the Harrison manilaughter case), and who greatly of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was inturied party of patients, struck a keeper, who was intured party of patients, struck a keeper, who was intured party of patients, struck a keeper, who was intured party of patients, struck a keeper, who was intured party of patients, struck a constitution of the manilar party of patients and colored party of the patients and patients and their friends may

Family."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The petition presented in the State Senate by Senator McCarthy, of Syracuse, from prominent physicians, lawyers and other citizens of this State, in response to which the committee referred to was appointed, recited a number of pertinent questions which it was proposed to make the features of the inquiry into the management of the asylums. Some of the points suggested, it was claimed, rest upon exact evidence; others can be substantiated by responsible members of the medical profession, and as regards others, strong circumstantial evidence

wards?"
"How many days in the year is the Superintendent away from his asylum engaged in private business, in medical or medico-legal consultations, attending upon courts without an order from the Attorney General or other proper authority?"
"Does not the State (or city, in giving the Superintendent a fair or large salary, make a contract for the use of his whole time, usual vacation excepted?"

"How often in a week does the Superintendent see and speak to every patient under his charge?"
"How many patients in the asylum are seen only once a month or less often by the Superintendent?"
"How frequently does the Superintendent make unexpected visits to his wards? How often does he make tours between midnight and morning to observe the symptoms of some patients, and to see how nurses and watchmen perform their duties?"
"How many patients are actually under the Superintendent's own medical treatment?"
"Does the asylum possess, and do its medical officers really use, such common instruments as the thermometer, ophthalmoscope, athesion.ceter, dynnamometer, sphygmograph, microscope, faradic and electric batteries, the speculum and uterine sound?"

sound?"
"Is feeding by force always done by a medical officer or in his presence, as it should be?"
"Is the Superintendent consulted whenever forcible restraint is required, and is the duration, manner and result of this mechanical restraint duly recorded in a book kept for the inspection of the Commissioner in Lunney and of the Gourts?"
"How frequently does the Superintendent avail himself, for the benefit of his patients, of consultations with general physicians and surgeons and gentlemen ominent in the several departments of medicine?"

cine?"

"Do you ever employ the barbarous and injurious means of restraint known as a crib?"

"Are undergraduates in medicine ever employed in your asylum as assistant physicians or acting assistant physicians or acting assistant physicians?"

"Does the Commissioner in Lunacy give any notice of his coming to the officials of an asylum he is about to inspect?"

"Has the Commissioner ever visited asylums at unitspal hours."

of his coming to the officials of an asylum he is about to inspect?"

"Has the Commissioner ever visited asylums at unisual hours, as in the middle of the night or in the very early morning, in order to determine the usual condition of their wards?"

"Does the Commissioner ever go about an institution without company, or at any rate without a medical or other officer whose presence can prevent free speaking on the part of attendants and patients?"

"How frequently are inspections made in the various asylums, and how many days in the year is the Commissioner engaged in private business not legitimately appertaining to his office?"

"Does not the State, in paying the Commissioner a fair salary, make a contract for his whole time, customary vacation excepted?"

"Was the present Commissioner appointed in strict accordance with the law which requires the candidate for this position to have been a "physician of experience."

UNEDUCATED AND INEXPERIENCED.

The petition, in conclusion, stated;—
"Superintendents of insane asylums are, nearly
without exception, not chosen from among medical
men who have pursued special studies in neurology
at home and abroad and whogare well trained physicians, but from among assistant physicians of
asylums, who after having been badly chosen have
passed a number of years immured in an institu-

nais, books and instruments), and inevitably, as years go by, they forget what general medicine they knew on graduating.

"Assistant physicians, moreover, are overworked and wrotchedly paid. Their time is taken up by visiting too many patients, by writing interminable, useless histories of cases, and by various "official" duties, such as talking by the hour with friends of patients, receiving visitors, &c. The largest asylum under State management in this State has only four assistant physicians for between six hundred and soven hundred patients. In a general hospital, like Bellevue or the New York Hospital, every division of from forty to eighty patients is officered by one attending physician (who really sees his patients daily) and three assistants, all graduates, selected from among a crowd of the best men by a severe compositive examination. And it must be borne in mind that in general hospitals there are, as in insane asylums, very many chronic cases requiring a minimum of care. From this comparative statement it is at once evident that his spite of snormous outlays of money our insane asylums are indifferently officered.

"Superintendents and their assistants, with hardly an exception, are not versed in the new anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, the part chiefly concerned with insanity.

"Superintendents and their assistants, with hardly an exception, are not believed to be skilled in the modern methods of diagnosis and of post-mortem examination. Few of them are able to read in the original the invaluable contributions to insanity and its treatment which we owe to German and French scientific physicians for the insane.

"The little pathological work which has been done in our asylums at enormous cost has been of the most elementary sort, and has been ridiculed at

scientific physicians for the insane.

"The little pathological work which has been done in our saylums at enormous cost has been of the most elementary sort, and has been ridiculed at home and abroad. With the liberal aid it receives from the State, the pathological laboratory in one of our asylums did not furnish the materials for successful competition for the great Tuke prize for the best essay on the pathological anatomy of insanity offered in England last year.

"In some of our asylums the pernicious practice of allowing undergraduates, accepted without bond fide examination, to act as assistant physicians is tolerated. This is highly unjust to the patients, who have a right to medical attendance in the legal sense, and also to practitioners outside. The lunnery laws of 1874 provide that no practitioner can certify to the lunacy of a patient unless he shall have been three years in the practice of his profession, and it hus happens that this experienced physician's diagnosis and certificate are in a measure subjected to the revision and control of men who have not yet obtained their degree, or of others who have just passed from the benches of the medical school to the asylum.

"In view of the above numerous reasons for believing that there exists gross mismanagement in the medical administration of lusance asylums in this State, your petitioners do respectfully request that your honorable body appoint a committee for the ex-mination of the management of all the institutions for the care of the insane in the State of New York."

STATEMENT OF CAROLINE WELL'S NURSE. NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1879.

Yesterday for the first time I became aware that my name had been given by the authorities of Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum as being the author of the story about the patient Caroline Weil. I most emphatically deny the charge. Not only do I deny it, but I venture to assert that those who made the charge knew it to be untrue. One of the nurses told me about the case on Sunday, October 12. That was the first I heard of it. I think I mentioned it to another nurse Sunday evening. The nurse who told me begged of me not to give her name in case I was asked who told me. Sunday evening J. G. Strew sent for me. On my way to his office I met Miss Kane. She told me that she was suspended in consequence of the report. I went to the office, where I found Drs. Strew and Kingston. Dr. Strew asked me what I knew about the case of Carolino Weil. I said I only knew what I heard some of the nurses saying about it. I repeated what I had heard. He asked me who told me, but I refused to tell. I said I had heard several speak. He insisted on my telling who told me, and I said I could not tell, but would require time to help my memory. He then asked, "Were they black people you heard it from?" I said that at the time I supposed them to be white, but they might be colored without my knowing it.

He then told me that if I was not already suspended he would suspend me them. If it is necessary for the vindication of my honor to give the nurse's name I will give it, otherwise I prefer to withhold it. I make this statement because I feel that to a certain extent my honor and truth are called in question, and I wish to let my friends know inat, whatever my shortcomings are I do not count among them either falsehood or dishonor.

MAGGIE MODDLER. think I mentioned it to another

Charles G. Hartshorn. The question arose as to whether a Surrogate's Court was one of the courts designated by the statutes of the United States for the purpose. Surrogate Coffin holds that by the statute any court having a clerk and seal and possessing common law jurisdiction is invested with the power. In an elaborate opinion rendered yesterday the Surrogate declared that his Court possessed all these, and that he would not hesitate to naturalize Mr. Hartshorn or any other person who might present himself before

THE HUASCAR.

Chilean Accounts of the Great Naval Fight.

HONORS TO HEROES.

Present Condition of the Peruvian Iron-Clad.

HOW ADMIRAL GRAU WAS KILLED.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's packet, the Lima, arrived this morning in Callao from Valparaiso, having left the latter port on the 15th inst. As was to be presumed the rejoicings in Chile over for several days the people gladly gave themselves up to festivities of all descriptions, since this the first real and tangible victory on their side was really worthy of commemoration. With the Huascar in Chilean hands the sea is at the command of the victorious vessels. But it must be said that, from the tone of the journals published in Santiago and Valparaiso, no irreverence was offered to the memory of the brave men who so commander as Grau is universally deplored. Honors were tributed to his memory in Mejillones de Bolivia by his conquerors. The prisoners from the Huascar were disembarked in Valparaiso amidst the respectful silence of a vast multitude, and the valiant deeds of the Nelson of the Pacific received homage from the nation contending against him. data are taken from Chilean sources, but the official reports to be expected from the sur-vivors of the Huascar have not yet been received. Captain Carbajal, the flag officer, who held command for a moment after the death of Aguirre, the second in rank, was partially blinded by the fragment of flying shell; Palacios, with his jaw shot away, and with eighteen wounds from rifle shots and cutlasses in boarding the ram, died in Iquique on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Coquimbo while on his way to Lima, released by the Chileans that he might breathe his last in the bosom of his family after a promise of exchange had been given; and the other prisoners have probably had no opportunity to transmit definite intelligence regarding the valorous fight to the government here. The Coquimbo may possibly arrive to-morrow with further news. A CHILEAN ACCOUNT.

Meanwhile I transcribe the following excerpts from the correspondence of the Mercurio, of Valparaiso, a leading newspaper, evidently sent home by a speccombat:-"When the ships were fighting at about three hundred metres distance the gallant Admiral Grau lost his life. It was nearly ten o'clock A. M.-that is, after the battle had lasted over a half hour-when a heavy shell from Cochrane struck against the the Huascar's commander, about half a metre under sits middle height, entered with the pieces of broken fron and wood it carried with it, exploded within the tower and the fragments of iron, mingled with a quivering mass of human flesh, fell on the other side of the deck, filling the whole ship with the smoke and debris of filling the whole ship with the smoke and debris of the destroyed bulwark. The gallant Admiral always held his place in this tower during action. In this decisive conflict he was the first to be in his station. Only shielded by the tower from the waist down, the shell cut his body completely in two, leaving the feet and legs in the tower and carrying off to the sea his head and bust. What could be recovered of his remains were buried by the Chileans in Mejillones with all due honors." A further statement, published in the Chilean journals, asserts that the sailors, deafened and blinded by the explosion, but aware that their commander had been killed sought for his body, and finding in the narrow alleyways of the ship, underneath the place occupied by the turret, the corpse of a man horribly mutiliated, carried it to the surgeon. It was then discovered that this poor piece of humanity, blown of Diego Ferre, the Admiral's aide, killed at his side. Grau died without suffering, but God only knows the sadness and protound grief experienced by his loving country and family over his loss.

REFURNO TO HAUL DOWN THE FLAG.

Another incident:—First Lieutenant Pedro Garezon became the captain of the ship after three of his prodecessors had been killed and two desperately wounded. According to the Chilean account the flag of the Husscar was shot away at twenty-five minutes past ten and it was supposed that the ram had surrendered. Much to the surprise of Captain Riveros, however, whose ships had stopped nring and the men were cheering over the victory, the Peruvian colors again appeared, and the gainst Husscar, battered to pieces, with the better part of her people dead, hoisted the flag which had been entrusted to her valor, firing a blank cartridge to announce that the "flag was still there." And there it was. Some of the foreign sations and the ram at least the destroyed bulwark. The gallant Admiral always

center part of her people dead, hoisted the flag which had been entrusted to her valor, firing a blank cartridge to announce that the "flag was still there." And there it was. Some of the foreign sailors and machinists on board the ram, at least so it is stated in the correspondence to which I am referring, thought that the time had arrived for surrender, and that further loss of life would simply be a sacrifice. Indeed, so far did they insist upon this idea, as to endeavor to force Lieutenant Garezon to strike the colors. But this brave officer, putting a good guard over the flag, and seeing that the end was approaching, descended to the engine room, opened the valves and the water commenced to rush in gradually submerging the ship. Then came the boarding. The Chileans by main force took the ram, and according to the Mercurio's account they hauled down the Peruvian flag, reaching it over a hecatomb of dead, dying and wounded. The people who came off from Mejillones after the battle state that the sight was horrible, more than horrible, on board the ram. B-low decks the sides were incrusted with human remains, hair, flesh, nails, pieces of shell, tragments of furniture, clothing and indescribable debris, awnil to behold and dismal to imagine of the noble vessel. She was slightly repaired, and at last accounts was being towed down to Valparaiso.

Later dates from Chile supply additional items re-

Later dates from Chile supply additional items regarding the condition of the Huascar. Her rudder was repaired in Mejillones and she was then able to proceed under steam to Valparaiso, as her engines being below the water line escaped any damage. A correspondent of the Standard thus describes her in-

being below the water line escaped any damage. A correspondent of the Standard thus describes her injuries:—

"At the water line on the starboard side, five bails had completely passed through her armor—four of these at short distances from the poop, and the other penetrated the part occupied by the engines, but as these are below the surface of the water they suffered no injury. The part of the bow with the figurehead was carried away. The gun turret, which is the strongest part of the ship, being protected by five and a half inches of from has been traversed in two parts, cutting out pieces as cleanly as scooping out a piece of cheese. One struck on the starboard side and passed through diagonally, traversing seven inches instead of five and a half, bending considerably two of the side plates and lifting up the one above which forms the roof. The other went through in the forward part of the tower, cutting out a large piece of the plate, striking and bursting on one of the 300-pounders, killing eighteen persons inside. In addition to these two shots the turret has marks of five others, two of which, in consequence of striking very obliquely, did not enter but scooped out large pieces of plate, while the others simply indeuted them. On the port side is distinctly visible the mark left by the shot from Her Britannic Majesty's ship Shah.

TERRIBLE DAMAGE.

A littie aft of the gun turret is the watchtower of the commander, hexagonal, and composed of plates of three-inch iron outside, then eight inches of teak, and inside half-inch of iron, leaving just room in the interior for the easy movement of the person placed there. This tower was not only literally

and the mast which is of iron has several shot-holes in it. In addition to these damages there were signs in all directions of the deadly effect of the rife balls; and so rapid and fatal was the firing that the dock was completely cleared, and of those below it was difficult to find any torun therisk of coming up to lower the flag, four in succession having lost their lives in the attempt to do so, until it was successfully accomplished by a negro. The Chilean ships, not-withsianding the immense surface they had exposed, were but little damaged. The Cochrane was struck three times, only one of the balls injuring the mine-inch plating, which it merely indented without shattering. The Bicneo Encalada was untouched, as were the other vessels of the Chileans, whose crews were merely the deeply interested spectators of the well-contested fight.

By a resolution of the Chilean government the Huascar will retain her name. A nondescript sort of craft called the Arture Frat had arrived in Valnarano, and was incorporated in the Chilean navy.

By a resolution of the Chilean government the Huascar will retain her name. A nondescript sort of craft called ho Arturo Frat had arrived in Valnaranso, and was incorporated in the Chilean navy. She has no guns, and seems frout description to be a species of despatch boat. Among the things found on board at the time of surrender was the private note and copying letter book of Grau. It is reported that it contains information which will seriously implicate many people on the coast, not interested by nationality in the war.

Land Operations.

The ailied armies are preparing for the Chilean invasion, which now seems to be a certainty. The general in command at Antofagasta announced to it is men the other day that operations would be transferred from the sea to the land, and that as their navy had swept the Peruvians from the seas so he hoped that they would annthilate their country's enemies on land. The Chileans preserve great secrecy as to the point where the first attack may be made, but they have the choice of Arica, Iquique, Pisagua and Lima, with the probabilities in favor of the latter. There are 9,000 men of the reserve force in the capital, and Peruvian papers say that at the first note of danger 25,000 more would spring into the ranks; but these are undisciplined men, and lacking the leadership of experienced officers who are mostly distributed among the soldiers in the South. Many of these men are said to be unfamiliar with the use of arms and unaccustomed to combined movements in presence of the enemy, and would be no match for the thoroughly trained soldiers of Chile. Many good judges condomn the movement as too hazardous for Chile, alleging that all she has to do to win is to remain quietly in the disputed territory until the allies can drive them by operations on land, which will be simply never. POKERAL OF THE PREUVIANS.

The funeral rites of the Peruvian doad were assisted at by the Chilean Minister of War, the Commander in Chile, the Chile of Staff and many other officers and citizens, who formed

bandoned.
General La Cotera has reformed the Cabinet here
ind it is composed of the following gentlemen:

Don Nicolas de Pierola, Minister of Finance.

Don Manuel Irigoyen, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Don Ramon Riveyro, Minister of Justice.

Don Ratael Velarde, Minister of the Interior.

La Cotera, Minister of War and Marine, and President of the Council.

The new organization meets with popular approval.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM PERU REPORTING THAT

THE ENTIRE COAST IS BLOCKADED BY CHILFAN

Private advices were received by a commercial firm engaged in the importing business yesterday to the effect that the Chilean fleet were attempting to blockade the principal Peruvian ports. A reporter accordingly went to the office of Mr. Tracy, the Minis-

The reporter said:-"Mr. Tracy, are you aware that all the Peruvian ports are blockaded?" "Oh, ch, my friend, all the ports blockaded. Why

that would be impossible." Why so, sir? "Why, simply because the Chilean fleet is not large enough to cover all of the ports, and, as to my

harge enough to cover all of the ports, and, as to my having heard the news, I confess that I have not. I always learn what is going on in my country through the columns of the HERALD."

"Then you think the rumor improbable?"

"No, I do not. It is improbable that all of the ports have been blockaded; but I do say that this might be the case with Iquique, which, you no doubt recollect, was opened to commerce after the capture of the Hussear."

"But the despaten states that all of the ports are blockaded again," objected the reporter. "Again! Why all the ports were never blockaded. Iquique is the only city which ever sustained a reguiar blockade. Those of Mejilonos, Pisagua, Isiay, Ylo and Callao were all small affairs of but a couple of days' duration."

couple of days' duration."

The steamship Andes, of the Atlas line, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon. No news of the blockade was brought by this vessel, which left South America some two weeks ago. The blockade was stated to have commenced on the 18th or 19th DECIDED CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN STOCK

NATIONAL GUARD SIGNAL SERVICE.

EXHIBITION DRILL WITH FLAG AND TORCH SKETCH OF THE CORPS.

The Eleventh brigade since General E. L. Molyneux has taken command has made rapid strides toward perfection in preparing the different organizations composing it for actual field service should duty ever call them there. The field day, on Staten Island, demonstrated their ability in the execution of manouvres under fire; the new and approved system of street tactics exemplifies their usefulness in the case of municipal disturbances, and yesterday's exhibition clearly exhibited their skill in the signal service now used in the command. Three stations were established in Prospect Park—one in front of the Shelter House, one on Windsor Terrace Hill and the other on Lookout Hill. From these points despatches were signalted, in the afternoon by flag, and during the early evening by torch. The despatches were made by disinterested parties so as to preclude all idea of collusion, and were quickly answered. One question was, "Are any troops landing from transports, and where?" the answer being, "At Coney Island." The head-quarters signals at one stage of the exercises could not be distinguished from the hill stations, and their despatch to that effect brought out the torches, the methodical movements of which in the rapidly growing darkness constituted the picturesque portion of the drill, which at 'ts conclusion was pronounced a decided success, the official encomiums being doubly gratifying to Major M. B. Farr, the instructor of the corps. Major General Woodward, Inspector General of the State; Major General Jones, of Ohio; Major General Alexander Shaler, General Ripley, United States Arny; Brigadier General Ripley, United States Arny; Brigadier General Ripley, United States Navy, and Colonei Brownell, were among those who witnessed the drill.

The Signal Service corps was established in August last, by orders from General Headquarters at Albany, and Major Morris B. Farr, who had gained his knowledge of the system of signalling through the courtesy of Captain S. B. Luce, United States Navy, was placed in charge. Drills were at once begun and held weekly, irst with blackboard and oral instruction and then with actual signalling. Communication was soon established from Brigade Headquarters, in Court street, Brooklyn, to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, on Vanderbilt avenue. The members of the corps were selected, not for any peculiar fifness for the work, but because they could best be spared, and the choice has proved in nearly ever disturbances, and yesterday's exhibition clearly exhibited their skill in the signal service now used in

earner they continue to the purpose. Surrogate's Court was one of the Canada and the statement of the commander, hesigona, and composed of plates of time to help my usemory. He then saked, where they black people you heard it from? I said that at the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they have been been properly or heard it from? I said that at the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they have been been properly or heard it from? I said that at the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they have been they are commissioned officer, on the lattice of the Produce Exchange have commissioned officer, on the lattice of the Produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they are the plate of the produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they are the plate of the produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they are the plate of the Produce Exchange have commissioned officer, on the wood to be the produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white, but they lied they are the produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white the produce I such that the time I supposed them to be white the such time to be with the produce I such that the time ago to surrogate Cofin, of Westchester county, to naturalize Carres G. Harshorn. The question arose as to whether a Surrogate's Court was one of the Coins, of the Court of the Surrogate Cofin, of Westchester county, to naturalize Carres G. Harshorn. The question arose as to whether a Surrogate's Court was one of the Coins, of the Court of the Surrogate Cofin, and the surrogate of the Coins, the Coins of the Coins of the Court of the Coins, the Coins of the Coin

STORM RAVAGES.

F.ERCE GALES ALONG THE LONG ISLAND SHORE-TWO VESSELS THROWN ON THE BEACH NEAR PREEPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERALD.]

FREEFOLT, L. I., Nov. 22, 1879.
The oldest inhabitants on Long Island say that one of the severest gales experienced here for many years prevailed on the Sound on Friday night and yesterday morning. All along the north side of the breaking many small sailing ceaft from their moorings and capsizing and sinking over twenty of them. The harbors at ituntington, North-port and Patchogue were packed with fishing smacks and other sailing vessels, seeking shelter

smacks and other sailing vessels, seeking shelter from the rough sea outside. Many of those vessels were considerably damaged in dragging their anchors and colliding with each other.

The three-masted schooner Hester, of 420 tons register, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, with 600 tons of coal aboard, was driven ashore at Jones' finiet, five miles off Freeport, at three o'clock yesterday morning. A large sloop from Fire Island met the same late. Captain Estwards and his crew, of life saving station No. 29, succeeded in saving the sloop, but the schooner will probably become a total wreck, as she lies upon the most dangerous part of the beach. Willard C. Raynor, a deputy agent of the Board of Underwriters, attributes the accident to the Hector to Captain Higgins' negligence in approaching so near the dangerous b ach when he knew the wind was southwest and would certainly drive her ashore. The damage to the vessel is estimated at \$7,000 and is partly covered by insurance. The loss of vessels on the island is about \$40,000 in the aggregate.

NAVIGATION CLOSED ON THE ST. LAWRENCE. ST. ANNE'S LOCKS, Quebec, Nov. 22, 1879.

The river here is frozen up to the first island above the rapids and down to the Grand Trunk bridge. Four steam bosts, with their tows, are frozen in.

Quenec, Nov. 22, 1879.

The Montreal steamers made their last trip to-lay.

Most of the lightships on the lower St. Lawrence have gone into winter ports.

INCREASING DAMAGE TO LAKE SHIPPING-FUR THER LOSS OF TIFE FEAR D. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 22, 1879.

The schooner Cumberland, a Canadian vessel vent ashore just above Presque Isle yesterday morning. The United States steamer Michigan went to her relief in the evening, but the weather was too thick to accomplish anything until this morning, when the wreck was examined. Her hull was en

when the wreck was examined. Her hull was entirely under water, and it was impossible to get aboard of her. No trace of her crew could be discovered, and it is feared that all were lost. She was loaded with lumber and railroad ties. The vessel went to pieces this afternoon and the shore is strewn with the cargo.

The Waucosta, a Canadian vessel, went ashore yesterday off the life saving station. The crew were taken off safely. The vessel is still hard aground; and it is feared she will break up. She is loaded with lumber.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 22, 1879.

The schooner Samana, grain laden, from Toledo for Oswego, which went ashore near here on the 20th inst., will be a total wreck, the severe gale of to-day having carried her further on the red, where the sea is now breaking over her. Seven thousand bushels of grain were saved. The crew were rescued with difficulty by a lifeboat.

Waterrown, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1879.

The schooner American, from Toledo for Sackett's Harbor, leaded with wheat, is ashore on Point Pennisula. The wind is heavy from the south. A tag was unable to get to her.

THE WEATHER AND ITS PREDICTION.

The October number of London Quarterly Review which all the prominent works on meteorology pub-lished since 1868 by European authors are commented upon. In the course of the review the work of the Herald Weither Bureau is referred to in the following language:-

following language:—

A spirited attempt has been made by the proprietor of the New York Herald to announce the approach of storms to Europe, and these telegrams have been sent at brief intervals for the space of about two years and a half. From the brilliancy of the attempt, and, perhaps, also from its utter adacity, these messages, affording, as they do, no indication of the grounds on which they are based, have at once taken the public fancy—always ready to hold that one successful hit condones a host of failures; but in practical results for the fishing and farming interests of Western Europe their value is nill. A warning which, like many of the Herald's messages, covers the entire coast of Europe for nearly twenty degrees of latitude from Bodö, in Norway, to Corunna, must necessarily be superfluous over a large proportion of the ports where it is announced. What possible use can it be to a Wick herring boat to know that a storm is coming which at its worst may only discommode the bathers at Biarritz, or the "Jagts," from the Loffoden fishings on their way southward to Bergen? On a recent occasion, within our knowledge, a single East coast skipper dared to disregard a Herald warning which kept the rest of the Scilly mackerel floot in St. Mary's Roads, and he literally netted £150, for one night's haul, the threatened storm having died out in mid-Atlantic.

SPECULATION-A RUSH FOR CERTIFIED CHECKS.

The excitement in Wall street has subsided and many brokers expressed their satisfaction yesterday that the heavy decline in prices for the past few days had not resulted in a disastrous panic. In looking over the transactions since Monday last and noticing the fluctuations, which ranged from one to twenty-nine per cent, financial men were astonished that a panie had not resulted or that more failures had not occurred. Before the close of business on Friday it was evident that there would be a change in the market. dent that there would be a change in the market. Some of the heavy operators, who were accused of breaking down prices in order to secure stocks at low rates, were discovered purchasing very heavily on Friday afternoon, and the other brokers made up their minds that they had been satisfied and that the market would soon go up again. Their views of the situation turned out to be correct, as at the opening of business yesterday there was a marked change for the better in stock speculation and the depression of Friday seemed to have vanished altogether. Large orders to buy were received by brokers from country customers, and this had the effect of advancing prices from one to nine her cent as compared with the closing quotations of Friday. Although the entire list shared in the improvement the advance was principally in coal and telegraph stocks, in Eric, St. Paul and Sioux City, St. Louis and San Francisco and Northwest. There was a slight reaction during the atternoon, but the market closed firm. The number of recorded transactions during the day was \$80,000 of which 125,000 were Eric. The heaviest decline in the principal stocks from Monday until Friday morning, when the lowest point was reached, was as follows:—Delaware and Hudson, 29 per cent: Wabash, 134; Eric, 163; Eric preferred, 173; Canada Southern, 134; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 18; St. Paul, 125; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 174; New Jersey Central, 194; Union Pacific, 19; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 144; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 144; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 194; Kansas and Texas, 154; Pacific Mail, 103;. The Vanderbilt stocks declined very little as compared with the other securities.

During the afternoon there was a great rush of Some of the heavy operators, who were accused of

clined very little as compared with the other securities.

During the afternoon there was a great rush of messengers to the "brokers' banks" to have checks certified, and the excitement to get at the nead of the line became so great at the Union National Bank that the officers had to send for the police, and it took a sergeant, roundsman and nine patrolmen to keep the crowd in order.

THE STATE OF THE CANALS.